

## Detectaphone Found in Home Of Mrs. King

Means Overheard Talk in Employers' Room, It Is Said

Papers Seized Show German Activities

Documents of Importance to U. S. Authorities Are Found

A detectaphone was found by representatives of the District Attorney's office and the Department of Justice yesterday at 1155 Park Avenue in the apartment of Gaston B. Means, the personal representative of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was killed near Concord, N. C., on August 29.

This detectaphone, Assistant District Attorney Dowling said, had been connected to the apartment of Mrs. King and her sister, Mary C. Melvin, and "there was evidence that Means had frequently listened in while the two women discussed certain matters."

The same raid on the Means apartment gave authorities papers showing evidence of pro-German activity. Besides the discoveries, two letters, written by persons in Concord immediately before and after the shooting and indicating the feeling of the members of Mrs. King's party at the time, have come into the possession of the District Attorney's office.

**Eyewitness Describes Death**

The following passages were made public from a letter which the District Attorney said, was written at Concord after the tragedy by a person who had been in the party when Mrs. King met her death, the letter being to a friend in this city:

"The day before we were all out target-shooting. . . She (meaning Mrs. King, according to Mr. Swann) fell, twisted a weak ankle as she took up that — (Mr. Swann said the dash evidently stood for revolver.) No cry or suffering. . . The people we were fighting made the newspaper stuff, and it's not correct. Give no information. . . The way looks long and dark. . . Save clippings. Whatever you hear, stop it. No cause to worry. . . There is no blame on any one."

The second letter, according to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dowling, who is in charge of the investigation here, was written in Concord four days before the shooting by a person who is still there. Mr. Dowling intimated that the letter was important because it showed that the atmosphere was not clear at Concord a few days before Mrs. King's death. He declined to say whether a man or a woman was the writer.

The pith of the letter follows: "Any mail will be guarded and protected. . . Must impress upon you, 'don't hang yourself and get in this.' We are not going to get into trouble. This affair of ours is coming to a crisis. . . I know more about this than can be told. Only for your own safety, stick to my advice. Naturally there are enemies, but nothing can affect or harm us. Destroy."

The District Attorney's office has the names of the writers and the recipients of both letters, and seems to believe the two communications will play a big part in the solution of the mystery.

**New Raid on Apartment**

The second raid on the apartment of Means, which resulted in the finding of the detectaphone, was made by William Jones and John Cuniff, of the District Attorney's office, and an agent for the Department of Justice.

Also, a 38 calibre target pistol and seven boxes of cartridges, according to Mr. Dowling, were found in Means' apartment. Means, it was pointed out, has a hobby for target practice and trap shooting. Among the cartridges which were taken, the District Attorney's office was given some of .30 and .40 calibre and 32 automatic soft-point bullets.

Regarding the new papers seized yesterday from the room which Means used as his office, Mr. Dowling said: "Documents which will prove to be of considerable interest to the Federal authorities were taken and will be turned over to them. In the papers were references to large manufacturing establishments and to instruments used by the warring nations, also to contracts for war supplies and to the tapping of wires. Special reference is made to certain plants in Connecticut, and the names of some distinguished Germans appear in them. It looks, moreover, as though Mr. Means has not abandoned his interest in these things."

Mr. Dowling said last night that Harry Dietrich, the trusted agent of Mr. Means, had called for the detectaphone, brought it to Means' apartment before the party went to Chicago, and declared that it was tested out. Mr. Dowling said he had been informed that when Mrs. King and her sister desired to talk without being overheard they had to go into the room to obtain privacy, because, Mr. Dowling said he had been told, Mr. Means frequently would interrupt the two women shortly after their names were mentioned. Mr. Means' apartment is on the same floor as the late Mrs. King's, it is said.

**Secret Cabinet Sought**

Detectives from the District Attorney's office, it was announced, will visit the Means residence again to-day in search of a supposed secret cabinet, which is believed to contain papers which may be relevant to the investigation of the conditions surrounding the life of Mrs. King. A detectaphone was found in a box in the closet among other boxes, but the District Attorney believes it was originally attached to furniture.

The other most important point of yesterday's developments was the turning up of the original of the alleged second will of the late James C. King, the dead woman's husband. Carl L. Schurz, a lawyer, of 45 Broadway, who drafted an agreement to receive \$250,000 for discovering the "will" and getting proof of its validity, produced the documents yesterday afternoon and gave up other important papers to District Attorney Swann.

Mr. Dowling declared last night that

"Judge Swann has information which leads him to believe that as early as the autumn of 1915 a scheme to probate an alleged new will was hatched in New York City. It would seem that at that time a lawyer was consulted, and from then on no attempt to offer the will for probate was made. Some people may consider this peculiar."

**Findings of New Will**

This will Mr. Schurz produced was dated October 9, 1905, and, according to Mr. Dowling, this will was supposed to have been found in a tin box in August or September, 1915, in Chicago, which previous to that time was believed to have been in New York. Mr. King's first will was drawn up in 1901. The names of Mary C. Melvin, Mrs. King's sister, Addison S. Melvin and Byron L. Smith, of Chicago, appeared as witnesses in the second "will." Mrs. Melvin is the only surviving witness. Mr. Smith died on March 22, 1914, and Mr. Melvin in 1911. Mr. Dowling said that Mr. Schurz had also turned over an affidavit bearing the name of Mrs. King, which told a story of the finding of the second will, and the time and the manner of its execution. The document appears to have been signed at Chicago on June 6, 1917, but Mr. Dowling said he was not certain that the signature was genuine. Papers which are expected to-day from the Chicago prosecuting attorney are expected to clear up the matter somewhat.

"The statement is made in that document," Mr. Dowling said, "that Mr. Means had advised Mrs. King that they would have to move cautiously and ascertain whether all the details she had stated were correct."

**Mrs. King Suspected Banker**

Mr. Schurz said last night that he had been retained by Mrs. King in November, 1915, to investigate the manner in which certain trust companies had for the last nine years been administering funds which she had received from the estate of her late husband. Such work, Mr. Schurz said, made it necessary for him to have several interviews with Gaston B. Means in his capacity as Mrs. King's business adviser.

"In March, 1916," said Mr. Schurz, "Mr. Means informed me that a will executed by the late Mr. King bearing a date later than the one already probated had been discovered, and that Mrs. King wished me to act as her attorney. Mr. Means asked me to draft a tentative agreement setting forth the terms on which I would undertake the matter with Mrs. King, and told me that he was to get a certain percentage of whatever money she might receive to compensate him for collecting and verifying the evidence relating to the execution of the second will."

"I made my consent to act as Mrs. King's attorney conditional on my being satisfied as to the authenticity and validity of the newly discovered will, and imposed the further condition that before executing the foregoing agreement Mrs. King, who was at that time in Chicago, should submit it to Mr. Melville of Chicago, for many years her personal counsel, and obtain his approval. The agreement was never executed by me, and as far as I know exists only in the form of a letter. Mr. Means brought what he said was the original later will, and also the opinion of five handwriting experts as to the authenticity of the signature attached to the will. This was the status of the matter at the time when Mrs. King met her death."

Mr. Dowling summoned an expert on typewritten documents to examine the document, and declared that, though the document was apparently carefully drawn up, it had several interesting features in it.

After Means yesterday retained George Gordon Battle to represent himself and his brother in this city, Mr. Battle last night admitted that he had been retained and said he would watch the grand jury proceedings.

**New Evidence Causes Reopening of Inquest**

**Into Mrs. King's Death**

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 14. — Declaring that important evidence had been uncovered which gives reason to believe that the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, wealthy Chicago widow, was neither a suicide nor an accident, State Solicitor Hayden Clement announced to-day that he would ask the Coroner of Cabarrus County to reopen the inquest into the case.

When the case was selected, he said, so that he may have time to secure "certain documentary evidence which will be introduced at the inquest."

The Solicitor did not say what this evidence was, but it was generally understood to include some of that which District Attorney Swann announced he had found in a search of the New York apartment of Gaston B. Means, business manager for Mrs. King, and one of a party with her when she was killed.

Solicitor Clement issued this statement: "I have fully determined to reopen the inquest over the death of Mrs. Maude A. King. When the former investigation was held it was merely a matter of form. I understand that the coroner was notified that Mrs. King died at 7:30 or 8 o'clock and held the inquest about 9 o'clock. This did not give him an opportunity to make a full investigation. He had all the members of the automobile house, but the premises of all excepted, neither was there any testimony tending to show that the deceased had any powder burns on her head."

"The coroner and jury did their full duty with the evidence before them at that time. But since then there have been different and conflicting statements and a mass of other material and important evidence which gives me reason to believe that the death was neither a suicide nor an accident. I know that the coroner and the jury are anxious to do their duty and to make a careful investigation of all the evidence in the case, and I think it but fair to them that the matter be again reopened."

"I will ask the coroner of Cabarrus County to reopen the case and to hold a new inquest on Monday morning, September 17, 1917, in the courthouse in Concord. This will give an opportunity to secure certain documentary evidence which will be introduced at the inquest."

**Y. M. C. A. Mission Quits Front**

R. M. C. Sept. 14. — The American Young Men's Christian Association mission, which has been visiting the Austro-Italian front, returned to Rome yesterday. Signor Scialoja, Minister of War, who received the mission, was the recipient of thanks for the hospitality the government had accorded the Americans.

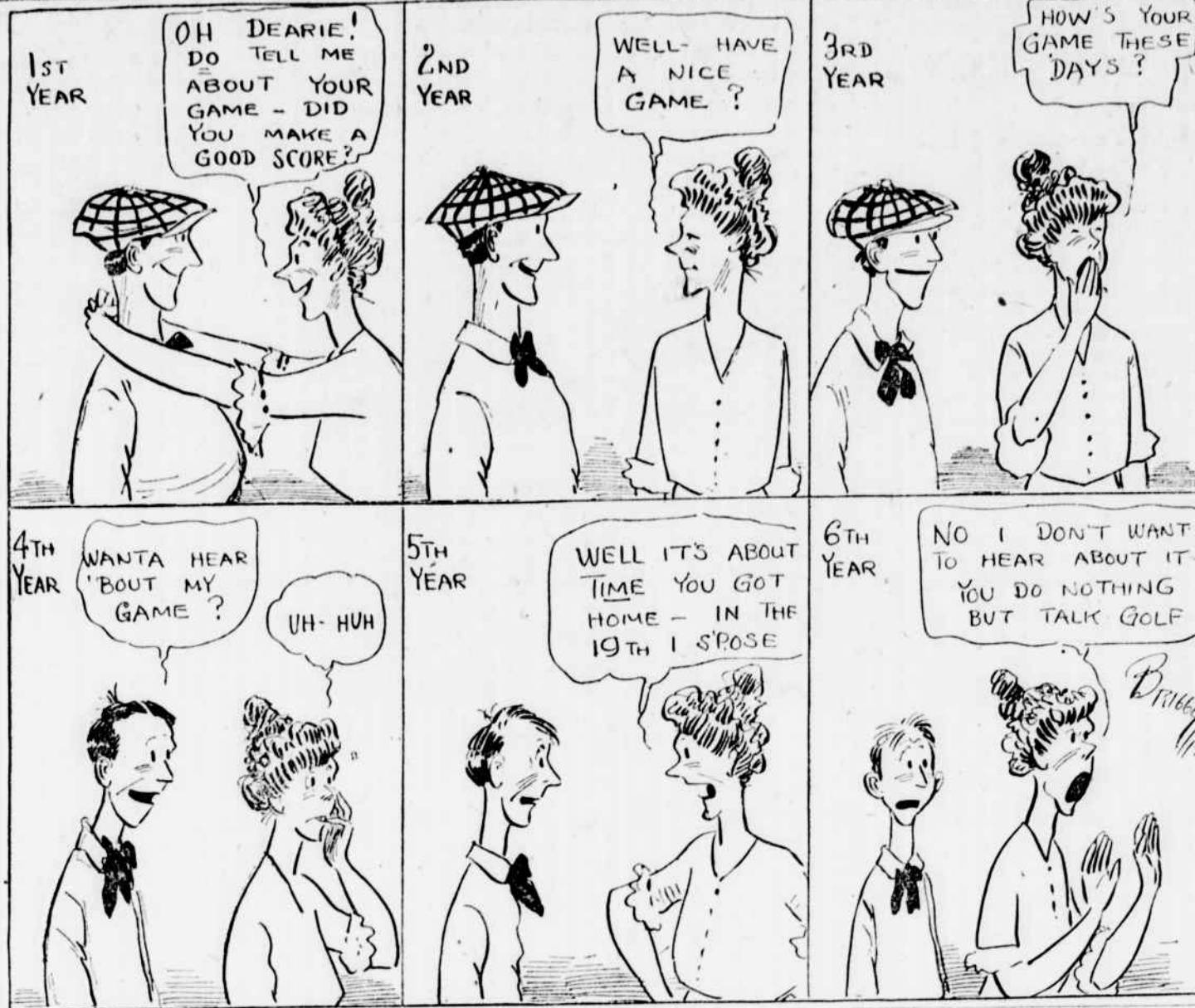
**What Is Going on To-Day**

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Museum of Natural History, New York. Zoological Park, Van Cortlandt Park, Gunpowder Square, and the Aquarium and the American Museum of Natural History.

Military tournament for the benefit of the 14th Regiment, National Guard, Springfield, Mass. afterno.

Baggage, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, Montpelier, Vermont. Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, 8 p. m. Dinner, in commemoration of the independence of the Republic of Mexico, Hotel Astor, 5 p. m.

## The Golfer's Wife



## Next Liberty Loan To Be A Success, Says Vanderlip

Tells Members of Bond Club Rate of New Issue May Have To Be Raised

Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the Bond Club of New York, held in the Bankers' Club, expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the next Liberty Loan.

It might not be as greatly oversubscribed as the first, Mr. Vanderlip said, but the inertia of the nation is rapidly succumbing to the active war preparations under way in virtually every community, and those in charge of the flotation of the loan will have the experience of the first attempt to guide them. He complimented the members of the club highly on their endeavors and prophesied that their broad would return to them "rather well buttered."

The Liberty Loan is a military measure of defence, he declared, and the bond houses that gave up their time and attention to it were enlisted in the national service no less than if they were uniforms. As in all military enterprises, he said, confidence in leadership was a prime essential, and he told the bond men that he believed that the financial policy of the government was being properly conducted.

**Rate Must Attract Capital**

"Now, the matter of rate is very important," he said, "and there you are in a dilemma—you must go high enough to attract capital; you must not go so high as to unduly depreciate and wreck our existing security in the banks. There, again, I think the Secretary McAdoo has kept for this issue the proper level. It may not be the ideal, but that rate will have to be raised in view of these vast demands that are being made upon the financial resources of the country; but, if it is raised, this new bond, as did the last one, will contain the provision for conversion, and the rate, it seems to me, is correct."

Mr. Vanderlip said that the last loan, of \$2,000,000,000, was floated at a cost of just over \$2,500,000, of which more than \$1,000,000 was the cost of engraving. Secretary McAdoo, he said, estimated that contributions in actual expenses of volunteer workers amounted to \$2,500,000.

"Now, as I understand it," he continued, after relating that the Senate had agreed to vote one-fourth of 1 per cent for flotation expenses, "the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to pay out pocket expenses to those recognized houses which engaged in floating the loan, and there will be an ample amount through this one-quarter of 1 per cent."

"You are going into this next campaign with quite as hard a job ahead of you as the last, but you are going into it with the great advantage of a better organization, of a far clearer understanding of what there is to do, with the fullest enlistment throughout the country of all the help that can be had for this task."

It is largely a task of education, of realizing what a great war we are in, what the financial necessities of the government are, of education as to what a bond is in itself, and I was impressed by nothing so forcibly in the last campaign as the utter blank ignorance of men of good ordinary intelligence in regard to bond investments.

**Predicts Benefits for Workers**

"And right here we are all going to reap eventually a harvest out of this great popular education on investment. You are going to have ten customers where you had one before, and it is going to be a great thing for the nation, and, incidentally, a great thing for the bond business that this education is going on. It isn't altogether a contribution that you're making—it is a contribution, but your bread will return rather well buttered, I think."

Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the

## Needles Fly as Suffragists Lay Plans for Great Campaign

Election Preparations Not Permitted to Interfere With Knitting for Navy; Drive for Votes To Be Started in Earnest Monday—Miss Hay Predicts Victory

It is a dingy, old house, hidden behind the trucks and limousines that line the north side of Thirty-eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue. Few knew it was there until about a month ago. Then one day a great yellow banner screamed above the rattle of the trucks and packing boxes the slogan "Votes for Women" and the doors opened to a steady stream of women with yellow bundles under their arms.

It became the house of a thousand committees, and the centre of the campaign for woman suffrage, which will be heard with a constantly increasing noise between now and November. It is the headquarters of the "Big Boss" of the Woman Suffrage party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who holds the campaign in New York in the hollow of her hand.

The man who lives on the fifth floor front of the tenement house in East 129th Street has never heard of Miss Hay probably. But Miss Hay knows him. She can put her hand on a drawer full of blue cards and find out just what he said to the suffrage canvasser who called on him that hot evening in July, and she can tell how many women members of his family signed the petition declaring that they wished to vote.

**Knitting Woman Is Sentry**

Orders from the dingy house will send the election district captain of his neighborhood to call upon him periodically, and his mail will be filled with a choice collection of suffrage literature, printed in his favorite language, with arguments adapted to his particular taste. Billboards will flash the suffrage message to him as he goes to work, and in the subway and elevated stations he will be greeted with suffrage posters.

It is not hard to talk to Miss Hay, in spite of her thousand committees and the six million people on her mind. The visitor is greeted in the broad hallway of the old brown house by a friendly little woman, all tangled up in a lapful of gray yarn. There is plenty of news to beguile the moments of waiting.

"I've been knitting day and night," she says, "and it's very discouraging. I've only done three sweaters. They say we must all make ten. We can't let the boys on the battleships freeze."

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, described the functions of that institution, predicted a rosy future for the Liberty Loan and thanked the bond men for their work in the last in these words:

"It would certainly be presumptuous of me or of any officer of the Reserve Bank, or possibly for any officer of the government, to say 'Thank you' for that work. If thanks are due, they are due from the American people."

Secretary McAdoo expressed in a letter his regret at not being able to attend the luncheon. Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer; Walter E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and James N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company, have been appointed members of the Liberty Loan Committee.

**"The leading spirit of German propaganda in the United States to-day is William Randolph Hearst"**

Thus does Samuel Hopkins Adams open up the first of a series of three powerful articles on "Who's Who Against America," beginning in To-morrow's Sunday Tribune.

You can't afford to miss it—so order your copy in advance—early to-day!

**Sunday Tribune**

## Park Deal Inquiry Shifts to Dinner Given to Reynolds

Witness Tells Swann of Feast at Sherry's That Cost \$140 a Plate

District Attorney Swann's inquiry into the city's purchase of Seaside Park, Dreamland Park and Marginal Railway properties shifted yesterday to the investigation of a dinner given to William H. Reynolds at Sherry's on May 24 last, at which were present, it was said, Mayor Mitchell and Charles O'Malley, the real estate appraiser for Controller Prendergast.

The dinner cost \$140 a plate, according to the District Attorney. The souvenirs were Tiffany studio lamps, and the guests presented a suit case to Mr. Reynolds which cost \$600. The menu was engraved on solid copper plates.

Details of the affair were given to the District Attorney by C. Palmer Woodbury, a stock and bond dealer, of 44 Pine Street, who recently promoted the Arizona-Binghamton Copper Company, vice-president of the Neponset Realty Company, which sold Seaside Park to the city. The affair came as the conclusion of a visit to the company mines in Stoddard, Ariz., by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. O'Malley and a dozen other interested friends of Reynolds.

They made the trip on Harry Payne Whitney's private car, the Vagabond. Mr. Woodbury said those present at the dinner were Mr. Reynolds, Mayor Mitchell, Frank Bailey, vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; James Smith, an associate of Reynolds; William M. Grove, Charles O'Malley, John Kuhn and Henry Roth, of the Realty Associates; William A. Horne, president of the Trust Company; Edward J. McCrossen, of Brooklyn, and himself.

Mr. Grove told reporters that Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe asked him the grand jury room what happened at the dinner.

"I told them that I wasn't a squealer," he said, "and if they wanted to find out they'd have to look elsewhere for their information."

The District Attorney said last night that he had received reports of other dinners given by Mr. Reynolds, and that he was investigating them. Mr. Woodbury told Mr. Black and Mr. Kilroe that Mr. Reynolds had assured him that the copper mine company was to be a gift-deed proposition to Mayor Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was to go in for 15,000 shares at \$5 a share.

"He told me last April," Woodbury said, "that the Mayor was going to announce his declaration of a renunciation of the city's interest in the mine, and that he would resign the presidency of the company."

The list of stockholders of the Arizona-Binghamton Copper Company, furnished by Woodbury, contains more than a hundred names and shows the heaviest holders were Frank Bailey, George B. Mix, of 185 Madison Avenue; Marie D. Bustanoby, of 80 West Fortieth Street, and John H. White, of 817 West End Avenue. The name of the Mayor does not appear. The District Attorney is investigating the list to determine whether any of the holders are "dummies."

Bird S. Coler, former Controller, who went before the grand jury yesterday to attack the Seaside Park purchase, nearly came to blows in the ante-room with William M. Grove. Mr. Coler explained that Mr. Grove threatened to "smash his face" if he made any more insinuating remarks about the validity of the Neponset mine's title to the city. Mr. Coler reported the incident to the grand jury.

**100 Army Wireless Men Study at City College**

One hundred members of the army signal corps entered the College of the City of New York yesterday, where for five months they will take a course in radio telegraphy in which the wireless plant of the college will be employed.

The auditorium of Townsend Harris Hall will be at their disposal for housing purposes. They will also use college lecture rooms and the new code practising rooms in Compton Hall. A private office will be supplied for Lieutenant Grover Pipkin, commander of the detail.

## Talk of City Hall

It may be that the political issue involved in the introduction of the Gary plan into New York's public schools will have been forgotten by Election Day. Controversies which engender so much heat before the primaries have a way of burning out quickly, like paper bonfires. But for the present it provides a merry little blaze at which to warm the fast congealing extremities of Hyman supporters.

Judge Hyman himself applied the match, and now William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education, in an attempt to blow it out, has simply functioned as a bonfire of freezing the flame. The question of the merits of the Gary plan has given way to that of who sponsored it, with dark references to the Rockefeller Foundation. For political purposes, of course, the value of the plan is of little consequence as compared with the auspices attendant upon its introduction.

President Wilcox, in a letter to the newspapers, insists that the Rockefeller Foundation had nothing to do with it. On the other hand, he points out that Thomas W. Churchill, his predecessor and critic, who was then president of the Board of Education, made one of the committee which visited Gary, Ind., in the spring of 1914, and came back glowing with enthusiasm for the adoption of its school system in New York.

Mr. Wilcox was himself a member of this committee, as were the Mayor and other officials. But it did not include either Dr. Abraham Flexner or Raymond Fosdick, the only two Commissioners of Education who had affiliations with Rockefeller philanthropy.

And Mr. Churchill, speaking from the floor at a Board of Education meeting, has replied to President Wilcox, saying:

"I do not deny the soft impeachment that helped to start the experiment with a plan long heralded as a great idea, but I do disclaim the monstrosity it has become. Its extension I resisted."

Mr. Churchill has persuaded the Board of Education to pass resolutions providing for a special committee which shall prepare a statement of fact to be presented to the city. But, unfortunately, no such statement will reveal the extraordinary jealousy in Mr. Churchill's attitude toward the Gary plan.

Mr. Churchill was defeated for reelection as president of the Board of Education on February 1, 1916. But even before that he was being mentioned as a likely candidate for the nomination for Mayor at Tammany's hand. He is a lawyer. He has a ready hand and a witty tongue, and a shrewd head on his shoulders, and, though an organization Democrat, he has never been identified with the inner ring of the Wigwag. That, politically enough, is a great asset in Murphy's eyes, tending to take the curse of Tammany, as the saying goes.

If only Mr. Churchill might have fathered the educational revolution which he has heralded; if only he might have posed before the community as the man who abolished part-time in the public schools, who provided gymnasiums and libraries and music studios and playgrounds and kindergartens and gardens to keep the children of New York off the streets, and at a third the cost of new schoolhouses! Would Tammany have nominated him for Mayor? A thousand times.

It seems probable that Mr. Churchill had some such vision in mind when a little while after his return from Gary he wrote for the "New York Times" an article entitled "The Amazing Schools I saw at Gary," from which Mr. Wilcox has quoted the following: "The more I think of it, the firmer is my conviction that the adoption of the Gary idea anywhere is practicable and easy. That it is highly desirable almost goes without saying."

William Wirt, the Gary superintendent, was engaged, as every one knows, at \$10,000 a year to supervise the installation of the Gary system in the city. And politically, the only recourse left to Mr. Churchill was that of painting the experiment a failure, if possible, and of deriving city-wide credit for his fight against it.

He adopted this course, first, with obvious intent, which wasted the initial appropriation, brought him and his friends into conflict with Wirt and delayed the adoption of the Gary plan even in the schools chosen by his administration for its installation.

The answer to the puzzle is found in the fact that Mayor Mitchell, to whom the credit for bringing Wirt and his school system to the city has always belonged, became from the beginning the public champion of the measure. And politically, the only recourse left to Mr. Churchill was that of painting the experiment a failure, if possible, and of deriving city-wide credit for his fight against it.

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## Voters to Learn Work of Schools Under Fusion

Gary System To Be Explained by Non-Partisan Committee

Parents Indorse Plan

Educators and Business Men Praise Mayor's Efforts for Education

Recognizing that the public school system, and the Gary plan in particular, will be an important issue in the coming municipal campaign, a movement was started yesterday to educate the voters as to the scope and benefits of the school system under the Mitchell-Fusion administration. Hence the Committee on Public Education—a non-partisan body—has just been organized under the auspices of the Public Welfare League, for the purpose of informing the voters about the constructive work carried on in the schools by the city government during the last four years.

Michael Friedman, president of E. Altman & Co., who has been interested in educational problems for many years, is chairman of the Committee on Public Education. Everett D. Martin, an educational lecturer of the People's Institute, is secretary, and Henry MacDonald, treasurer. Speakers and lecturers will be sent into all parts of the city, among them being William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education; Mrs. S. W. Wilcox, and Alice Barrows Fernandez, director of the Gary School League.

A corps of educational experts will accompany the Fusion campaign speakers on their rounds and explain the Gary system from the standpoint of the non-partisan committee. Among the other members of the newly formed committee, besides prominent educators, are several leaders of progressive thought in labor circles. They include William H. Reynolds, Alfred J. Boulton, Samuel B. Donnelly, John Morrissey, John Pinner, Coroner Timothy Healy, John Collier, Samuel Lewis, Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University; Professor David Selden, of Columbia; S. Walter Kaufman, and Louis N. Hammerling, of the Foreign Language Newspaper Association.

**Committee's Statement**

Following its organization yesterday the committee issued the following statement:

"The school issue has been brought in the present campaign by candidates for office and other interested parties whose apparent object is to create panic and obscure facts. This committee has been formed in order to present to the public the belief that the city's educational policies should be weighed solely from the standpoint of educational merit and the best interests and welfare of the children of the city."

"Under present conditions, which exist in the most intense form in the world in New York City, opportunity for recreation and the opportunity for character development that come from the use of tools can no longer be provided by the individual parents."

**Schools Must Fill Void**

"This deficit of opportunity for childhood must to-day be met by the school if it is to be met at all. During the last four years, public schools have been guaranteed to meet this need in New York and many other cities of this country. New York City has experimented with the need in ways economical and practical, and has found that the time to provide a seat for every child is the time to provide a seat for every child."

"The committee regards it as the duty of the school to give the children access to the spiritual and cultural life of the city and nation, and, in addition, to train the child in self-supporting work, so that he can render service for what he receives. Manhood first and then individual power."

**Ellison Criticized Mayor, Business Men's League Charges; 'False,' He Says**

The executive committee of the Business Men's League, the Tammany subsidiary which first proposed William B. Ellison for Mayor, met yesterday to take Mr. Ellison to task for having declared his intention to support Mayor Mitchell. The league, issued a statement saying: "In view of the fact that Mr. William B. Ellison has publicly stated that he could not support Judge Hyman as an opponent of the platform, the executive committee feels that a formal statement should be made as to what transpired at a meeting of the executive committee August 3."

"At that time Mr. Ellison was a candidate for Mayor. He appeared before the Business Men's League and before the league, and he was asked to support Mayor Mitchell. He refused to do so. He said that he could not support Judge Hyman as an opponent of the platform, and the committee feels that a formal statement should be made as to what transpired at a meeting of the executive committee August 3."</